Communications for the editorial department should idressed, Editor New Era, Lock Box 31.

advertisers, should be addressed Publishers New Era. Lock Box 31. The leaders of Frederick Douglass, Esq., our Correspondent

ing Editor, will be designated thus # This paper is not responsible for the views expressed

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

Good FOR AUGUSTA .- Mr. David A. Ritter cashier of the Augusta (Ga.) Branch of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, in response to the suggestion in our issue of the 27th ult., sends dollars of deposits received in the month of December. Mr. R. says also more subscribers will be obtained. Thank you, sir; we will endeavor to return dollar for dollar, with interest

The NEW ERA, in its third number, publishes the salutatory of Frederick Douglass as corresponding editor. It is a "star paper." marked by the strong sense and couched in the forcible English of its author. With all our heart we wish this new paper success. It has an inviting field; and, if conducted in the spirit and with the high aims so admirably set pel the malignant spirit of caste from our institutions, and make our country worthy of its exalted professions .- Independent

says that the effort to impeach him has been defeated, and that his administration has been sustained by two-thirds of the House.

Friends, we appreciate good wishes, they help to cheer us on in our labors, but do not forget that good words, however encouraging. a newspaper; subscriptions, with the money, will alone do that. Remember this and send along your \$2.50 with your good cheer. -

THE London Times had lately an editorial article on the present depression in the cotton trade. The writer ascribes the causes to the dearness of the raw material, and the superiority of American manufactures, and thinks the intelligence and skill on the part of the workmen; and, second, a reduction in the price of

entrance upon gentility, poverty, and ignorance, are inevitable.

The custom of pensioning private servants has the effect to make every domestic servile in a great deal of good.

THE HAYTIAN MINISTER.

General Tate has made an indelible impression upon this community. He is a man, and therefore has made his way in the atmosphere of Washingtonian prejudice with surprising self-command and safety, especially when he knew the past proscription under which the race with which he is allied had suffered. The meet them.

the colored people here as he has freely asso- tion. ciated with the whites. Some lies were written to the New York Herald about his putting on airs at Wormley's. Wormley says he never had a more complete gentleman in his house or one whom it gave him more pleasure to

confirm our views of the nature and extent of minister is menaced on account of his extending that sanctuary to the vanquished which has been recognized in the most barbarous

ages of the world. In the wild orgies of bloodshed, the Haytian civilized world perceive that Haytian politics,

General Tate has been banished, proscribed, and denounced in Hayti, but we hail him as a

ror or the next new saint.

We may say, he will give our land a states man through Hayti's loss of a warrior and di plomatist.

LECTURE BY THE HON, HENRY WILSON,-The large number of ladies and gentlemen who had the pleasure of listening to the Rev. Dr. Sunderland's lecture on "The Phases of Life," be fore the students of Wayland Seminary, on last Friday evening, certainly enjoyed a treat of a very high order. Wit and humor, serious thought and wholesome counsel, were blended in that happy and eloquent effort, as to render it equally instructive and entertain-

The second lecture of the course will be delivered on to-morrow (Friday) evening by the Hon. Henry Wilson, of the United States Senate, at the same place-the seminary building on I street, near the corner of Nineteenth The very name of the speaker announced for this occasion will be sufficient, doubtless, to secure a crowded audience: for the honorable Senator's unblemished record as one of the oldest and truest advocates of the rights of all men has justly obtained for him a host of admirers. If the students of Wayland Seminary of the public will be due to them for having instituted a free course of lectures, that will com-

this winter.

The Fifteenth Amendment. This is the exact status of the fifteenth amendment: We have thirty-seven States; the favorable votes of twenty-eight is necessary.

Just that number of States have ratified the amendment, and the others, Texas and Nebraska, are ready to do so. The seven States to go fornia, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Oregon, and Tennessee

There was quite a fall of snow in Richmond on Sunday last, but the weather was too warm for it to remain

The Superior Court of Ohio adjourned yester day morning until next Monday, without ren dering a decision on the Bible question.

. In the New Jersey Senate last night after Debate of three bours, the Fifteenth Amendment was rejected by a vote of 13 to 8.

A Nashville dispatch says no freights for points beyond Chatanooga are taken in consequence of a freight blockade at the latter city.

ERRATA.-In our last week's paper several unfortunate errors occurred in the communication of "B. M. P.," entitled Literary Recreations, which should be attributed to the hasty reading of proof. The words "hemorrhage"

Good riddance to the negro! For two hundred and fifty years he has been a thorn in the flesh. The 15th amendment has extracted him. In a few weeks at most, we shall have the official notification necessary to make the ratification a constitutionally accomplished fact. Shades of th slaves of Jamestown, haunt us no more Let the blood of Crispus Attucks cry no more from the ground, as the consecrating libation of our revolution, against the nation which held his descendants in slavery. Thou old saint hero and martyr of Harper's Ferry, let thy soul betake itself to rest! we have followed thy marching on to us two yearly subscribers for each thousand the end of battle and to the day of victory!

There are trials yet in store for us, we know. The law is yet to be translated into social agreement; the righteous principles of a great party are to be transcribed from the ballot to the card of invitation; the polling booth must be annexed to the chimney-corner of those who are as vet ignorant of the capacities of our race. But these things will all come in good time. We ourselves must seek to realize, that our forth by Mr. Douglass, it will do much to ex- fightings without will not be so disturbing

as our fears within. Let us not scorn the teachings of a larger and riper experience than our own. With A telegram from Governor Reed, of Florida, rare exceptions, our white fellow-citizens must occupy the chief places for a long time to come : and the bond of our influence with them must be union among ourselves. By harmony in our counsels, and willingness to sacrifice our ambition to the claims of that good sense which should do not pay the expenses incurred in publishing | teach us that, when the people cannot do without us in office, they will have us, we shall be able to make our white representatives follow us while they seem to lead

But after all, manhood and statesmanship go together. Let us first of all begin to count up our deficiencies. We shall mention the two principal ones. We are true remedies for the distress are-first, greater poor, and contentment in our poverty means the neutralization of our ballot. Bound by poverty to the soil of the mo-So so. Let the mother country lift her poor nopolists with the fetters of capital, indeout of ruts worn so deep that the next most pendence in feeling or in circumstances bedifficult thing to getting in is the getting out comes impossible. We must be owners of of them. As long as a gig is the test of respectithe soil; and we need to acquire those tability, and alpaca dresses mark the line of habits of economy which will make the nation see our deserts in granting land, and keep us under an ever present sense of need to hold it when we get it. Rooted and grounded in the soil, we will be steadied to the necessity of our employing such an life time in a place which they are happy to by considerations of our responsibilities leave to their children. Less benevolence and and many of the old traces of oppression more justice will do England and her peasantry | will fall from us, while truthfulness, honesty, sobriety, and industry will take their places.

We are ignorant. The million influences for good which are shed through books and by intercourse with cultivated men, we have so far missed. Since our freedom we have been so much engaged in the struggle for our civil and political rights tha we have have had but little time for culture. That struggle is over. Let the old General has done this with a full knowledge people keep themselves well informed, of his responsibilities, and a cheerful desire to through the newspapers, while the young devote their energies, at all reasonable He has as thoroughly identified himself with sacrifice, to securing a systematic educa-

The public interest in education is not much abated. The American Missionary Association still sends its hundreds of teachers into the field. The New England among them, that union which begetteth Society still aids in the glorious cause. We have only to add that the latest advices Colleges are springing up all over the country for our benefit. Nearly all the and give the lie to the foul calumnies which the revolution in Hayti. Even the American old Universities have flung open their may be invented against them,—these are doors to us. So the field is clear.

We-have only to cherish those strong impulses and fresh aspirations which have accompanied us into our new estate, to b people have taken a leap in the dark. But as the able to rival the experiences of hard struggle but determined purpose which gave as well as religion there, is based upon person- the white race such men as Henry Wilson, alities, we must wait for the next war conque- and N. P. Banks. Money and education alone can save us.

> In this the first hour of any living present for our whole race, the tears of gratitude to Almighty God blot out the bloodstains of the past. We have now an inalienable inheritance in the Declaration of Independence; the sacred names in every struggle for national life or honor will now fill naturally furnish fields of tempting matethe mouths of our maidens and young men.

> March, 1850, is forgiven, because of the teristic of each race would, no doubt, preblessedness to us of his blunder. We bury our remembrances of Clay's compromising features, lending variety to our national spirit in thankfulness for even his feeble unity, would doubtless be found almost as anti-slavery sentiments, and we adopt Cal- clearly traceable in their modified forms as houn as the honest champion of a cause in their original types. These peculiar over the death and burial of which, in a few | features, whether of the Teutonic, Scandiweeks, our race throughout the United navian, or Celtic races, in their various States will join in a funeral requiem, in branches, have all found expression through which joy will be the only element.

THE PLACE WE FILL. A distinguished Englishman once re narked to us in London, that, while he was in the United States, he noticed, that every social excellence among the whites was copied with such rare fidelity by the colcontinue to be as fortunate in the selection of ored people, that his wonder was excited speakers as they have been thus far, the thanks | why the whites could inflict, or the blacks, with their knowledge, accept proscription and disfranchisement. Our answer was, pare favorably with any other in progress, that the colored people did not acceptthey only bore-their evils; and, although they bore them with such a grace as to make their defects seem accomplishments, it was because they had no organ through which they could speak as they felt. The necessity and importance of such an organ ticle, various facts in relation to the military on record against the amendment are: Cali- have often been ably and eloquently dwelt and political conduct of President Salnave, past thirty or forty years; and the reiteration of them may sound as dull as a twicetold tale. But the mighty interests which are now, more than ever, at stake, prompt us to present, at this time, a few thoughts upon the potent energies of the press in the advancement of human society.

> The redemption of a race—the vindica tion of a people's character, are certainly lutionists, quelled in some localities, and ago- scheme for a change of government. objects which require for their achievement the most efficient agencies. And, for the reformation of abuses, for the removal of prejudices, and for the enlightening of nations, nothing has ever shown itself more powerful than th Press. Various have been the means employed to urge on the advancement of hu-

periods, the powers of the orator were government and philosophy were imparted in words, of which the harmonious and impressive cadences have long out-lived the

speakers, and their audiences. Nor have the instrumentalities made ise of, for the promotion of civilization, been always of so gentle a nature. War. even, with all its attendant horrors-with fated plenty in its front, and desolation in its track-has been made to subserve the same great end; and the sacking of cities, the slaughtering of nations, and the over- to the admiral. throwing of empires, have, from their apparent barrenness and destitution, contributed largely to the exigencies of society in its onward march.

But, with the invention of printing, a mightier agent in the amelioration of humanity than either of those above adverted which was characterized by the great awakening of the human intellect, that fol- a policy favorable to the Americans. lowed the long torpor of the middle ages. the press has gone forward on its mission, wielding a more powerful and more extended influence than either oratory or the sword. Wherever error had crept into the great and momentous interests of human life-wherever tyranny had laid its witherug hand upon the weak and the lowlythat consolidated front and undaunted stand, which create strength out of imbecility | bella II. wherever the crushed and down-trodden among them have stood in need of a vindicator—there has been its sphere, and there has it been found battling sternly and fearlessly against a dark array of outrages and time-honored abuses.

ence of the Press has shown itself powerful almost beyond expression. To it is consigned the task of delineating all the peculiarities of our human character,-of noting down all those little actions and incidents, of which the contemplation may enable every one to render nimself master of the science of human nathe most appropriate one for man.

examined the condition of the colored race in the United States, refuse to bear witness nstrumentality as the Press? Can such estimony be refused by any one who has contemplated the lamentable ignorance which a slavery of more than two hundred years' duration imposed upon its victims. compelling their mental powers to become dull and enfeebled through almost utter inactivity? This ignorance, entailed from generation to generation, has to be met and overcome, through all available agencies of life require must be diffused.

But it is not only as a means of improvement that the press is beneficial. To act as the just exponent of a people's condition and character-to draw out their latent energies, and arouse them to that activity identity of their interests, and secure, strength-to vindicate them from the aspersions that may be thrown upon them, some of the purposes, for the accomplishment of which the press is admirably

To achieve these purposes, the publication of the NEW ERA has been undertaken. Surely no one can deny that such a publication was a desideratum to be supplied at all hazards. In the belief that no one can do so, we propose to carry on our enterprizse.

If a foreigner, in landing upon our shores, were to begin an analysis of the elements of our "Composite Nationality," he would naturally begin in the sphere of ethnology. German and French communities, Irish and Negro associations, would rial. The distinctive marks of origin, and Even the great blunderer of the 7th of the peculiar features of social life characsent degrees of modification. Still those the establishment of newspapers, published, sometimes, in English, and still more frequently, in the languages of the nationalities, whence their publishers came. Of all the classes, embraced in our manifold republicanism, the negro has alone, in the mute. This silence upon his part we have sponsible for her destiny. now broken; and we trust that we shall be enabled, under a beneficent Providence, to rove a fitting organ for the manifestation whatever good he may bring into the

SALNAVE AND THE HAYTIAN

STRUGGLE. In our last issue we presented, under the same caption as that of the present arupon, both by speakers and writers, in the showing that if clemency had been exercised towards him by the successful revolutionists, it moderation which he himself had exhibited toward parties disaffected with his rule.

We shall now proceed to recount some of the influences which tended to foster that disaffection, and led eventually to its triumph.

Having at length driven the enemy from the nising in others, to retreat on all sides, the government of Salnave then took such meas-

authority. The ports still occupied by the revolted were

an admiral on board, in the harbor of St. Mark. can be easily overcome by the aid of disafsteams out, and, in its turn notifies the Salnave, fected Republicans in unison with the out-andthat it must no longer impede the free naviga- out democrats, assisted by pro-slavery repeat tion of French vessels. And straightway, ers who will be introduced from Maryland. after this interchange of compliments, the These government changers know this, and frigate threw a line to the two French vessels, hence their anxiety to shelter their movement boat, into the port of St. Mark. The Haytian and Huntington. officer-Salnave said officially to the French consul, on that occasion-ought to have let himself be sent to the bottom before yielding

English consul at Port-au-Prince has pursued accord only where interests are concurrent. If of which the origin dates from the intrigues Government property, it is difficult to see how to, was introduced. Bearing the impress leader of the insurrection against Geffrard, town can. If Congress will either vote to pay tion of their hopes, in so far as the organic law of the period of its origin-of that age, animadversion and hate revived at a later period, taxes on Government property here, or set of the republic is concerned. They recognize because he was suspected of a design to adopt apart an equivalent sum in the estimates, so as that desired result in the anticipated announce-

and assurance of sympathy to the Haytians Under the pretext that Geffrard aided the Dominicans against the Spanish annexation, Admiral Rubalcava brought his guns to bear on the palace of Port-au-Prince, and compelled

land respectively-to that of England, especi- difficulties will be settled. ally, as the triumph of a policy most adroitly

ture, -of that study which has been styled a support, in the American Government? His the city treasury. They hold their elective Now, can any one who has attentively ought not to be overlooked by any one of us long, and their property, if they have any, is tionary party menaced him.

and that knowledge which the exigencies tion had become a political necessity, it would are right, and the Republican party can no demn him, without imputing to him the offenses | than the Corporation can.

struggle through which it has just passed.

The fate of Havti-all will easily comprehend-cannot be a matter of indifference to us Long ago, when a future of equality and justice for our race seemed an impossibility in this great republic of the United States, we were wont to follow with feverish anxiety the career of that country, ardently hoping for the blest and solemn moment, in which we could hasten thither to secure our own rights, and to cooperate in the development of that civilization which would redeem our race. But Providence, mindful of our destinies, has accorded us a more extended theatre for our efforts. Here, upon this classic soil of liberty, consecrated as the asylum for all humanity-here in his land, where all the aspirations of the world | you do. or the good, the true, and the beautiful in nan's moral well-being, find their appropriate ome-here, in fine, in this grand and vast republic of the United States, it has been willed by Providence that we should realize, in our

Our unhappy days are past and gone. Still, we retain no hatred nor rancor against our former ppressors, changed now into our equals, if they have not yet become our friends. Our hearts. ove for those who have helped in that good work of redemption, and who are still continuing to help in the upbuilding of our social regeneration.

The sun of our salvation now shines bright over the clear and cloudless horizon, and the bark which bears our destinies glides confidently on, laden with love and hope, towards the common haven of humanity.

But now that we are a Nation, Hayti, more than ever, has become dear to us. She has become our natural ally-we almost wish to sayour fellow country. We feel that we are, along with her, answerable for her deeds. We acprovince of journalism, been, thus far, knowledge, that we are, as much as she is, re-

Hayti, organized, industrious, civilized, conthe noble and generous efforts of philanthropy in her behalf, and will insure, in a definite manner, the triumphs of Justice in humanity, treasure-stores of our national life and well- that is to say, the triumphs of fraternization and of harmony among all men-among all

> These are the reasons why the events which have lately taken place there, make a deep and more touching impression upon us than upon any other of our contemporaries.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DIS-TRICT.

We have the statement on good authority, would have only been a just return for the that neither W. W. Corcoran nor W. S. Huntington authorized the use of their names in the call of the meeting held at Lincoln Hall, Wednesday, 2d inst., to consider the change of government question. We know that General Howard is opposed to territorial government

ures as circumstances indicated. to assure pos- that impossible, they now content themselves itively the triumph and maintenance of their by trying to neutralize the negro vote of the District.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT. important work, during more unlettered for St. Mark, hails them, and notifies them of Washington, fully united at that time, was car-would be to pass the line which circumscribes the close of that port. These vessels tack in ried by some five thousand majority, every one, brought into requisition; and the sciences of order to change their course; when a French at all informed in respect to our local politics. frigate, the name of which we do not now re- knows that the very moment the whole county member, and which was then at anchor, with votes as one electoral system, the latter majority

and towed them, in the face of the Haytian under the great names of Howard, Corcoran,

Of course other strings are played on.

First, we shall have an accordant system by having the whole District under one govern-The animadversion and hate with which the ment. This is a mere fallacy. We can get Salnave and his government, are not, to-day, a | we have a territorial form of government, and secret to any one. Animadversion and hate, Congress does not pass a law to pay taxes on et on foot by Geffrard, in 1867, with the cap- a Governor of the District can meet the tain of the Bull Dog, for the bombardment of expenses necessary any more than the present Cape Haytian, then occupied by Salnave, the municipal officers of Washington and George. their efforts, at a probable political consumma-The policy of the Spanish government was is always emasculating, we shall be able to ment to the Federal Constitution, which forbids not any more calculated to inspire confidence maintain the cardinal principles of our Repub- any abridgment of the right of suffrage on aca vigorous municipality. The trouble in the of any citizen of the United States. They feel the insufficiency of the supplies.

Geffrard to strike his flag, and pay without de- tion, Congress must always exercise a control- pendence, inasmuch as it is the practical affirlay \$25,000 indemnity, which have since served ling power over the District. That power can mation of rights, of which the other was but wherever oppressed peoples have required to defray the cost of some of the fetes or be neither decreased nor increased by a mere the theoretical enunciation. caprices of her most Catholic Majesty Isa- change of name; and a territorial form would Therefore has it been determined, that it is be both anomalous and inconvenient, because fitting for your Committee to advise the gene Urged on, in great measure, by the secondary a territory is only a stepping stone to State or ral assembling of the colored people of every agents of the French and English governments, ganization, which necessitates the appointment | State and Territory throughout the length and the revolutionary party, seeing itself pent up of a Governor, while if that idea was yielded breadth of the land, whenever the said Fifteenth Sainave at Aux Cayes, passed an official for the election of a Governor, the District, ac- Amendment shall have been officially anlecree placing Hayti under the protectorate of cording to the genius of our institutions, nounced as ratified, in order to offer up prayer France, or of England, thus surrendering the should be independent of Congress. Let Con- and thanksgiving to Almighty God; and, in all most noble and precious right of the country, gress give the cities of Washington and George- appropriate ways, to assure the world of our As a means of improvement, the influits sovereignty. These decrees were trans- town all the rights that other cities have, and realization and appreciation of the righteous mitted to the governments of France and Eng- retain its power over the District, and all the act of our fellow-countrymen, in constitution-The second objection to the present system

conceived. The United States alone had ob- is that negroes flock in to the District from all served, in all these factional strifes, a perfect parts, and become a burden. Well, the answer here has two branches-the first is, that white Was it so extraordinary, or so criminal, then, people flock here from all parts, too. Clerks, that Salnave, betrayed, pursued, and hunted appointment clerks-even heads of departdown by every one, should seek a friend, if not ments-come here, and never pay one cent into policy-and here is an important point which rights intact in the States to which they bewho, by reason of personal interest, are de- held there. Where, then, is the difference besirous of the progress and welfare of Hayti- tween a negro who has no property here and respect and defend, as well as fellow-countrywas to render favorable to himself the Govern- the white man who pays no taxes on property ment of the United States, henceforth just and here? The schools are filled with white people equitable towards persons of our race, in order who pay no tax. They enjoy all the advanthat he might have, at the hour of need, in the tages of municipal government, but they pay concurrent sympathy of that powerful Govern- nothing towards the support of the District. ment, an aid against the realization of the pro- The negro does the same-no more. But the jects of a protectorate with which the revolu- negro has an excuse, viz., that, heretofore, in Virginia and Maryland, he has been denied the In all that we have read or heard of the acts | ballot, and even the chance of laboring for his and sentiments of Salnave, there is nothing to subsistence; and he comes here because Conindicate that he ever entertained the culpable gress, by its justice in the territory over which thought of alienating either the territory or the it has control, offers him his ballot and his sovereignty of his country. If his condemna- bread. The instincts of the negro, in the main, have been better and more generous to con- more do without his loyalty in this District

of which the revolutionary party, itself alone. It is said, again, that the ignorant negroes come here and swamp the voice of old citizens We earnestly trust, that the new Government | and property-holders, break up meetings, &c. of Havti may be actuated by such pure senti- Thank God for the first! What we have seen ments of humanity and patriotism as will lead of the natives here gives us no hope as to any which will show them worthy of the rights to the healing of the wounds inflicted upon the aid for our principles; and as to the breaking they claim-to point out to them the Haytian nation by the desperate and fratricidal up of meetings, we have only to say, that if the old inhabitants would drop their silly pride and meet with the negroes, they could control them, for the negroes are but one-sixth of the population. But the fact is, they are too proud to mingle with the negroes, and want this territorial government to save them from the ne cessity. We ask Congress to weigh the matter well, and, despite Western ambition for a Capi-

Subscribe for the New Era the first thing

LEGAL TENDERS.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court that, all debts contracted prior to the enactturn, our longings for liberty, equality, and the country by surprise, will embarrass busi- that "seven ordained ministers are in daily at-

Here is a law imposed upon the country by the national necessities, of which Congress is on the contrary, overflow with gratitude and ple, sustained by every branch of the Govern- York Friends' Society, in Virginia. Nearly saved the country from the perils of revolution. and was gradually leading it back to substan- dents of this school, during the summer vaca-Congress being the only power which could Sermons. declare the necessity, must be the only power

approval of the loval people:

"Upon the enactment of these legal-tender laws, they were received with almost universal acquiescence as valid. Payments were made when the law was passed, to the amount of thousands of millions of dollars, though gold was the only lawful tender when the debts were contracted. An equal, if not larger, amount is now due under contracts made since their passage, under the belief that these legaltenders would be valid payments.

"With all this great weight of authority, this strong concurrence of opinion among those who have passed upon the question before we never will awake till Gabriel sounds his horn. mess of pottage, and changing a blessing into have been called to decide it, whose duty it was Senator Davis speaks clearly and well, but his a curse. It is to be hoped, however, that he as much as it is ours, to pass upon it in the 1840 topics generally clear the galleries." light of the Constitution, are we to reverse their action, to disturb contracts, to declare the law void, because the necessity for its enact- Nancy, dated 1843, was picked up on Seventh ment does not appear so strong to us as it did street a few days ago, price \$1100. The days nouncement that the fifteenth amendment is to Congress, or so clear as it was to other

in the constitutionality of these laws.

and "phlebotomized" were correct in the civilization and refinement. To aid in this northern coast, sees two French vessels bound went Democratic at the last election, and though and is really calculated to enect any of the opposition of government. Georgetown product a triumph of product and in the civilization and refinement. To aid in this northern coast, sees two French vessels bound went Democratic at the last election, and though here to inquire into the degree of its necessity calculated to enect any of the opposition of the blockade on the civilization and refinement. To aid in this northern coast, sees two French vessels bound went Democratic at the last election, and though here to inquire into the degree of its necessity.

the judicial department, and to tread on legis-This court disclaims all pretensions to such a power.' This sound exposiion of the duties of the court in this class of cases relieves me from any embarrassment or esitation in the case before me. If I had entertained doubts of the constitutionality of the aw, I must have held the law valid until those oubts became convictions. But, as I have a very decided opinion that Congress acted within the scope of its authority, I must hold the law be constitutional, and dissent from the opinion of the court.

Swayne and Mr. Justice Davis concur in this

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Colored People of the United States.

Your National Executive Committee, created by you in National Convention assembled . January 13, 1869, to urge legislation looking to the educational, material, and political interests of the colored people of the nation, deem that they have at length arrived, in the progress of to relieve the District from dependence, which ment of the ratification of the fifteenth amendlican institutions, and at the same time secure count of the race, color, or previous condition District is not the form of government, but that this amendment should, in the estimation of colored men, transcend in importance even According to the provisions of the Constitu- the revered Declaration of our National Inde

ally securing to us that which has always been | Political and Financial Condition of Hayti. our just due, but unjustly withheld.

Your Committee does, hereby, thus advise, and takes occasion, at the same time, to declare in your name, that this just act of the American people will be held at its full estimation by those whom it enfranchises; that they will make such use of the right thereby secured to them as shall add to the honor and material interests of the country; and that, in the possession of this right, along with the others previously secured. they will feel that they really have a country to men towards whom they can cherish the most

COMMITTEE .- S. J. Murray, Maine: J. C. Cutler, New Hampshire : F. G. Barbadoes, Mas-McLinn, Connecticut; Wm. Rich, New York; the town with grape and canister. M. Williams, New Jersey; Wm. Nesbit, Pennsylvania; W. H. Day, Delaware; Robt. Sorrell, Maryland; Collin Crusor, District of Columbia: Fields Cook, Virginia; G. P. Rourk, North Carolina; F. S. Cardoza, South Carolina ; T. W. Long, Florida ; W. G. Strong, Alaama; D. Wadkins, Tennessee; W. H. Gibson Kentucky : J. M. Langston, Ohio : R. DeBaptist, Illinois; T. W. Stringer, Mississippi Moses Dickson, Missouri; Alex. Clark, Iowa.

Respectfully submitted by order of the-ACTING BOARD .- Sella Martin, George B. Vashon, Wm. J. Willson, L. H. Douglass, J M. Langston, John F. Cook, Collin Crusor, T. . Stringer.

GEORGE T. DOWNING, President. F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

If our colored friends are true to the great terests which affect our race, and which deeply concern every new-made citizen of the Re public, they will see to it that the NEW ERA receives a hearty and healthy support. Will you stay up our hands and give us strength for our great work, friends?

THE COLVER INSTITUTE.

We have received from the Rev. Charles H. Corey, A. M., Principal of the Colver Institute. tal out there, to do justice to the District by a circular, which gives quite a gratifying statepaying taxes, or by voting us an equivalent ment of the results already attained by the regularly; and, by giving us representation on establishment of that school. It is located at its floors. It will then see that our affairs will No. 139 Fifteenth street, Richmond, Va., and be as well conducted as those of any other is under the patronage of the American Bantist Home Mission Society. The purpose for which it was established, is the training of preachers and teachers among the freedmen and the principal, aided by two associate teach ers-Miss H. W. Goodman and Sterling Gardner, the latter of whom is colored-has now under his difection more than fifty scholars. four-fifths of whom expect to preach the Gosment of the legal, tender law so called, will take pel. The circular states, among other things, ness, and very probably precipitate a monetary tendance, three of whom are pastors in Rich-

"During the summer, ten of the students were engaged in teaching, most of them under Mr. made the sele judge, acquiesced in by the peo. Jones, Superintendent of the work of the New ment, and by State Courts which had eight hundred have been gathered into churches. or converted, through the labors of the stutial prosperity; a law which only Congress tion." In addition to the common elementary could declare or repeal, and vet, it is set aside branches, the higher studies of Latin, Greek, vote it, of course. What else should be do by the casting vote or a single Judge of a fossil History, Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Court. Actually a minority of a full bench. Algebra, are pursued. Besides these, the stu-

to declare when that necessity had ceased to hearty God speed in its noble work, and trust American citizens of African descent are not The following remarks of Judge Miller, in themselves of the benefits which it affords, and affinities in accordance with the general princihis dissenting opinion, sustained by the two of the advantages which the Home Mission ples of party organization—that we cannot sidered and respected abroad, will justify the other judges named, will command the united Society so generously offers to such as may safely divide our vote merely because, like

in the legal-tender notes for debts in existence | York Times, in drawing penographs of United | new order of affairs, will, for a time, create, for

may be seen in chair No. 61, is the Rip Van of his more favored fellow-citizens, vote blindly, Winkle of the Senate. He has been asleep ignorantly, perhaps fraudulently, at the dictasince 1840, and is still snoring soundly. When tion of unscrupulous demagogues, who regard he awakes to the fact that slavery has been the ballot-box merely as a stepping-stone to abolished-when he awakes, did I say? He place and power, selling his birth-right for a

A bill of sale for a slave woman named of "auld lang syne" have changed.

THE NEW ERA .- Is the name of a new paper "The two Houses of Congress, the President started here, under the auspices of leading colwho signed the bill, and fifteen State courts of ored men of this city. The paper is neat and proper; because at that very meeting he in- last resort, being all but one that have passed well printed and published. Sella Martin is gates of the capital, having forced the revo- sisted upon the election of all officers in any upon the question, have expressed their belief the editor and Frederick Douglass corresponding contributor. Take this item in conjunction "Such is not my idea of the relative func- with the one mentioned in the beginning The originators of this territorial agitation tions of the legislative and judicial depart- of this letter relative to the sale of a meant at first to get rid of radicalism. Finding ments of this Government. Where there is a slave woman for \$1100, and one may well exchoice of means the selection is with Congress, claim, "times have changed and we change not the court. If the act to be considered is with them." What Democratic politician in any sense essential to the execution of an would not have lifted up his hands, but a few District.

The plain truth may as well be stated at sity is for the Legislature, and not for the court, a black man asserting his freedom and actualdeclared closed to foreign commerce, and in a once, viz: that the Republican party would to determine. In the case in Wheaton, from ly publishing a paper in Washington? Surely be defeated in this District, as well by the which I have already quoted so fully, the court the pen is mightier than the shackle, and in says that where the law is not prohibited, spite of Democratic drawbacks, America is A national gun-boat, the Salnave, charged election as by the appointment of officers in a and is really calculated to effect any of the obCORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor of the New Era : Boston retains some of those features of the anti-slavery struggle which marked it out as the particular home of abolitionism. The 36th subscription festival of the New England Anti-Slavery Society was held at Horricultural Hall on the 26th inst., and compared most favorably with its predecessors. Weiss, Channing, and "I am authorized to say that Mr. Justice Phillips lent their originality, learning, and eloquence to the occasion, the speeches being enlivened, as usual, with music. The two singers who assisted on this occasion are not yet well known to the musical world, but they both evidenced the possession of such musical ability that we all prophesy for them a successful, if

> ot a brilliant, future. At this gathering, which, as you know, affords scope for the enjoyment at once of what may be called the productions of the highest and the lowestarts, music and eating, were seen on the platform, and at refreshmer t tables many of the celebrities of Reform.

> Maria Child chatted with William Craft, Miss Highgate, of Mississippi, with Wendell Phillips, while Mrs. Stanton, the coryheus of the woman's suffrage movement, shed the genial light of her presence upon the scene The friends of industrial education at the

> South held a public meeting, Thursday, at Music Hall. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, who is at the head of the Industrial and Agricultural School at Hampton, Va.

> He was succeeded by John M. Langston. who made a very able speech in behalf of the negroes and poor whites of the South.

We have also to notice the death of Mr Jonas Clark, one of our oldest and most highly espected colored citizens. The grim messenger has also entered the family of Mr. John J. Smith and taken away his beloved mother and still another family has been bereft of one of its members, namely that of William and Ellen, who have lost their infant daughter.

LIZZIE N. SMITH

[Special Correspondence of the NEW ERA.]

The paper money issued by the legal and leitimate government of Salnave has ceased to a circulating medium, from reason that by the revolutionist government's decree it is put at \$10 of Salnave's to one of paper of the evolutionists', and one month accorded for the

This, naturally, not only creates great discontent, but entails great suffering, and we can only see chance for new revolutions, unless some steps are taken to try to satisfy the people. All seems thus far to be party strife, and we greatly fear for the future. At the south quite large territory is still against the revolution ists, and the town of Jeremie is closely sursachusetts: G. T. Downing, Rhode Island: C. rounded, so near that they fire on them from

> What we most regret to see, and what we fear will lead to communed revolutions, is the entire absence of unity among the chiefs of the revolution. Each keep their armies here, and each seem quite disposed to fight for their respective interest in case of need. It is reported in town that Saget was op-

posed to the execution of Salnave, as of all the others; also opposed to the repudiation theory. and to the various arrests and persecutions being carried on at Port au-Prince, but he had to yield to the fiercer will of his dangerous and ill-omened followers.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 18, 1870.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT!

To the Editor of the New Era What will he do with it? is, as you are aware,

Mr. Editor, the quaint title of a fictitious tale by a celebrated author. To me it seems also a pertinent query, suggested by one of the memorable events which inaugurate a new era in the history of our nation-an event of such transcendent importance that it-

" Deserves, with characters of brass. A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time And razure of oblivion

I allude to the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, in providing that neither race, color, nor previous condition of servitude shall be permitted to narrow the source of the just powers of government, places the ballot in the hands of the black man, and so far approximates the theory and practice of republican government. No longer kneeling before the altar of justice for sympathy, protection, and relief, shall he urge, I am a man, and whatever belongs to humanity belongs to me;" but, standing erect. he may now assert, "I am an American citizen, and whatever affects the Republic affects

To him the new era welcoming says: Freedom, in other lands scarce known to shine. Pours out a flood of splendor upon thine : Thou hast as bright an interest in her rays As ever Roman had in Rome's best days."

Yet, I can imagine Columbia peering wist.

fully in the face of her dusky citizen as she drops the ballot in his outstretched palm, and anxiously wondering. What will he do with it? What will he do with it? says one. Why.

with it? Very true, my enthusiastic friend : but how? Clothed with the power peaceably and that, in indecent haste while the nomina- dents are further prepared for their future to maintain his right to life, to liberty, and the tions of two additional Judges were pending in work by the delivery of lectures on Theology, pursuit of happiness; but indebted for his enthe Senate, who, if upon the bench, would prob- Interpretation of the Scriptures, Church Goy- franchisement to the exigency of civil strife. ably have reached an opposite conclusion. ernment, and the Preparation and Delivery of rather than to a popular conviction of the justice of his claim, he will find that, although We cheerfully bid the Colver Institute a freed from the trammels of caste, nous autres that many of our Baptist brethren will avail entirely at liberty to determine our political be approved worthy candidates for the work of other men, we differ upon questions of political economy. He will perceive that the influence of ideas, habits, and customs peculiar to the An occasional correspondent of the New ancient regime, reluctantly conforming to the States Senators, portrays Garrett Davis, of us. class interests paramount to mere partisan preferences.

"Senator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, who If he fail to do this, he will, like large masses will instinctively vote as he fought, to maintain the supremacy of law, the Constitution and Union of the Government of the United States. Meanwhile, I am certain that, at the bare anratified, there will go up to God from the heart of our long-oppressed race a shout of deliverance, an aspiration of praise whose burden shall be-GLORY!

"Glory to thee in thine omnipotence, O Lord, who art our shield and our defense, And dost dispense.

As seemeth best to thine unerring will, Which passeth mortal sense,) The lot of victory still; Edging sometimes with might the sword unjust, And bowing to the dust, The rightful cause, that so much seeming ill May thine appointed purposes fulfill;

Sometimes, as in the late auspicious hour For which our hymns we raise, Making the wicked feel thy present power; Glory to thee and praise, Almighty God, by whom our strength was given! Glory to thee, O Lord of earth and heaven!"

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.